What is claimed is:

1. A dual tuning fork vibratory gyro-sensor comprising:

two arms each includes surfaces thereon and ends;

drive electrodes formed on said surfaces of said arms;

a first and a second tuning-form support section supporting said ends of said arms;

a first and a second detection section connected to said first and said second tuning fork support sections respectively;

a first and a second detection electrode formed on said first and said second detection sections respectively; and

a first and a second support securing section supporting an end of said first and second detection sections;

wherein said arms and said drive electrodes and said first and said second tuning fork support sections and said first and said second detection sections and said first and said second detection electrodes and said first and said second support securing sections are formed integrally and detect rotational angular velocity;

when said dual tuning fork gyro-sensor rotates, a Coriolis force acting on said arms causes in-plane asymmetrical flexural secondary mode vibrations to be generated at said arms, said in-plane asymmetrical flexural secondary mode vibrations being transferred to said first and said second detection sections by way of said first and said second dual tuning fork support sections; and

a detection signal for a rotational angular velocity is output from said first and second detection electrodes.

2. A dual tuning fork vibratory gyro-sensor as described in claim 1 wherein:

a crystal is used as a base material for said dual tuning fork vibratory gyro-sensor, said crystal being cut so that a normal direction of a main plane is a Z axis of a crystal axis; and

said first and second detections sections are formed with a rectangular shape.